

# The Washington Times

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## THE SENATE THINKING IT OVER

Senator Lodge has provided the Senate with a viewpoint from which to contemplate its intrusion into phases of international relations that do not concern it. If the Administration's attitude is understood, it would prefer that the Hitchcock resolutions should never have been introduced; but, not unnaturally, it contemplates with embarrassment the possibility that such an expression should be voted down by the Senate. The more the Senate presses its discussion of this whole affair, the more people outside the Senate, at least, are impressed that the upper house has been making an unedifying spectacle of itself.

It would have been hoped with considerable confidence that, after the affair of the Gore resolution, the Senate would refrain from further efforts to project itself into such delicate matters. Debates in a legislative chamber on matters of such character are always liable to occasion discomfort and embarrassment. Senator Lodge is second to none as a stickler for the full measure of Senatorial prerogative and recognition; but he understands also the proprieties of Senatorial conduct. As a student of international affairs and the methods of their conduct, he realizes that only difficulty and complication can result from the town-meeting method of determining such issues.

President Wilson's note to the belligerent nations amounted to announcing that the United States was ready to assume a new world relationship; to abandon its authority in the Americas under the Monroe doctrine, and to become one of the guarantors of a league of nations to enforce peace. Perhaps this country is ready to take such a step; but surely Senatorial endorsement of such a vital change of policy ought to be extended only with the utmost circumspection. The time may come when treaties presenting the specific proposal to the Senate will come before it for ratification or rejection. If that time comes, the Senate will be embarrassed to have given a sweeping endorsement, in advance, of the proposal looking to such a course. From every point of view, the conservation of its own authority and rights as well as the preservation of its dignity and independence, the Senate ought not at this time to be issuing commitments that will fall due in future.

## LOW PRICED MUNITIONS FROM ENGLAND

The announcement that a British concern, the Hadfields, made the lowest bid in supplying 14 and 16 inch projectiles to the United States navy, seems to have caused more astonishment than is quite warranted. There is, indeed, a wide disparity in the prices. The Hadfields offered 16-inch projectiles at \$513 each; American concerns bid \$768, \$775, \$750, and \$900, respectively, for this same shell.

More than this, the British concern offered to send its shells in shorter time than any of the American firms could deliver.

Consideration of all the conditions seems to warrant the conclusion that this wide discrepancy is not inexplicable. The British manufacturers have established an enormous capacity for turning out this kind of projectiles; and how many of them have been fired since the war began? The British navy, with a vast ammunition reserve on hand before the war, and two and one-half years of wartime speeding on orders, must be in a position to permit makers to cast about for any orders that can safely be placed, with assurance that the goods will not fall into enemy hands. It is not a wild guess that the British maritime authorities may have been very anxious for a British concern to get this contract: it would give a big and very important plant something to do, a chance to earn something, to keep its force intact, during a period when there is probably very small need for rush work on British naval orders. A plant such as that of Hadfields represents immense investment. Its force of operatives represents the highest skill in a very specialized business. On the one side the British admiralty likely does not need the entire product of this special kind of shells at this time; yet, on the other hand, it dares not allow such a plant to shut down and its operating force to be disintegrated.

Beyond this, in order to get private interests to create the huge producing capacity that was deemed instantly necessary when the war started, the British government had to guarantee large orders to the manufacturers. The time is come when the burden of paying for such

immense commitments is one that the admiralty is doubtless glad to shift, in some part. It must be borne in mind always that an order for such supplies, placed with a British concern, is not absolute assurance of delivery: if the British navy should discover, when those shells are ready for shipment, that it needed them, they would never reach American shores.

The long and short of it is that the tender of 16-inch and 14-inch shells at what seem astonishingly low prices, is a performance in "dumping" war supplies on the United States. It represents the possibilities of a situation created since the war began. Britain, in all probability, could supply such an order out of its naval reserve stocks and not menace its safety. It doesn't need to do that; but the British plants could easily take on such an order, to their own and the admiralty's great advantage, making low prices in order to keep their organizations occupied. Then if, later, it were found undesirable to deliver, why, the deliveries would not be made.

## A BALKAN SETTLEMENT PLAN

The publication, recently, of a highly illuminating volume of the speeches of Eleutherios Venizelos, brought forward a view of the Near Eastern situation that is well worthy of the study of people who would attempt to think or talk intelligently about the most difficult set of problems, perhaps, that will come forward when the war settlement is undertaken.

Venizelos, himself a master of the history of the Balkans, thoroughly understanding the religious and racial factors, and having a statesman's vision of the future, proposed arrangements by which there should be actual transfer of population in order to end the conditions that so long have kept the peninsula in a turmoil. He proposed at one time, for instance, that Bulgaria and Greece make territorial arrangements, under which, while Greece would grant considerable territorial concessions to Bulgaria, it should be arranged that the two countries should unite in actually moving Greeks from Bulgarian territory back into Greek territory, and Bulgars from Greek into Bulgarian lands.

It was taken up and analyzed as a perfectly feasible proceeding. There were considerable numbers of each nationality in the territory of the other; and these heterogeneities of population, religion and loyalty made it constantly difficult to administer these areas of conflict. Venizelos had calculated that the exchange of Greek properties in Bulgaria for Bulgarian properties in Greece would in a large measure cancel each other, leaving no very heavy bill for either government to pay as the net result of the operation. He assumed that only those people who expressed a wish thus to be repatriated would be affected by the transfer; but it appeared to be his conviction, following a long study of the whole problem, that sufficient elements of population could be thus reorganized to reduce to unimportance those racial and religious frictions that have been the despair of all Europe in Balkan affairs.

This proposal was made by Venizelos at the time when Bulgaria and Greece were still neutrals in the great war, and both were anxious either to maintain their neutrality or to secure the greatest possible advantage from entering the struggle. It was Venizelos' profound conviction that the Balkan League that had brought Turkey to its knees, should be held together, and either stand as a great power for neutrality, or, if it entered the war at all, enter as a unit on the side of the entente, with weight enough to have a decisive effect on the conflict. As time passed, his determination that the Balkan League must support the entente increased in firmness; but at that same time, King Constantine made it impossible for Venizelos to deal with Bulgaria. Constantine could not carry Greece into the Teuton camp, but he was able to wreck the Balkan League; Bulgaria joined the German powers, and the Near East has suffered the horrors of the great conflict.

When time comes for remaking Europe, the Venizelos plan of reestablishing national, racial, and religious communities on a logical basis, even if it is necessary actually to move considerable populations, certainly deserves attention. If Europe sincerely wants to settle the eastern problem, to make future wars less probable, the powder house of the Balkans must be insulated. It never will be safe from the imminent danger of explosion at any time, if the present awful mixture of inevitably hostile and hating races is left. The treaty of Berlin, in 1878, violated every law of humanity, every consideration of ethnic and religious prejudice. It attempted to settle the Balkan controversy on the basis of acres, not souls; of map, not men; and it laid deep and sure foundations for the structure of

wrong and misery that has grown up in that area. The great powers dug the pit, at Berlin, into which they later fell. They did it by absolutely disregarding all those human considerations that Venizelos understands and has attempted to put forward for the future determination of Balkan policy. Whether through the great statesman of the Near East, or through somebody else, these factors must be given the fullest attention if lasting peace shall be brought.

## IT'LL BE INVESTIGATED!

The House has directed Chairman Henry and his Committee on Rules to report in ten days on a resolution for investigation of the "leak" charges. It is a bit uncertain whether Mr. Lawson's accusations, or the seeming anxiety of some influences to avoid the investigation, have done most to fix in the public mind the conviction that there must be some fire back of all the smoke.

One thing is very certain, however. The private conferences between Chairman Henry and the Boston financier, resulting in Mr. Henry's decision that there was no need to call his committee together, have not made a pleasant impression. The other members of the Rules Committee could have spared the time, without any great sacrifice of public interest, to attend these conferences. If they had done so, the whole proceeding would have looked nicer. The refusal of the chairman to take the rest of his committee into his confidence, has resulted in a condition that brings the whole affair before the House, and takes up many hours of the precious time of that body.

Back in the olden days, before it was supposed that the House had been reformed away from the czarship of committee chairmen, it was common enough for the head of a great committee to regard himself as the custodian of his committee's business. He was a sort of ambassador of the House's organization to consider its relations with the outside world. That relationship is supposed to have ended; and the action of the House in ordering the Henry committee to perform, is a hint that the House does not intend to permit a return to the old system of star-chamber considerations.

As various members have declared, the things that happened in the stock-dealing world made it very clear that there was a "leak" somewhere. Mr. Bennett of New York caused a sensation, we are assured, when he named a name in connection with these charges; yet he merely mentioned a name, in a public place, that has been in many minds, and had been associated with various stories concerning the market movements. It is rather more sensational that the mention of any name, the statement of any specific ground for charges, should have been suppressed so long.

Denunciation of Mr. Lawson and the application of epithets to him does not brush aside the facts which are apparent enough. Somebody knew enough to justify tremendous plunging in the market, and permit huge profits to be won. The mere fact that there has been such insistent objection to investigation has left a bad taste.

**Sensational announcement!** The War Department has secured proof that Villa is alive! Now if it will hustle around and find out whether Mackensen is alive, and the Kaiser in being, and run down rumors that Napoleon is still living quietly at St. Helena, there will be some chance to resume consideration of routine business.

For a little matter of \$927,000,000 the Government could provide itself with facilities to make, in its own plants, all the munitions of war it would be likely to want even under war conditions. Seems as if that presented the possibilities of a pork hoghead that ought not to be neglected.

Telephone official says the Washington telephone girls are asked 18,000 questions daily, of which 3,000 are foolish. At that, the girls get off easily.

Maybe the war will get discouraged and quit rather than try a marathon with the Senate's talking facilities.

The "Danish West Indies" are now officially to be known as the "United States West Indies." Pretty long handle for so little a skillet. Moreover, it isn't descriptive, for the term is not to include Porto Rico.

Germany, says a Berlin correspondent, looks to President Wilson as the man of destiny to end the war. There is some suspicion that Germany and Senator Lodge have differences on this as well as some other points.

It is stated by the cable dispatches that the President and two former Presidents of Switzerland opposed sending the note endorsing President Wilson's peace effort, but they were overruled by the majority of the federal council. Does it seem rather a strange move? Well, it's precisely the move that American foreign relations will be in if the Senate persists in breaking into the field of foreign relations where it has no business.

If any naval officer in time of peace ever particularly earned and deserved his promotions, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims has done it. A man of parts and brains, with no end of nerve.

## Here and There In the News

Arthur Richmond Marsh, economist, scolar and man of affairs, says that the production of foodstuffs in Germany in 1916 was less than half the normal amount consumed by her people, and that, whatever the military developments, the war must end before the beginning of the next summer. It is the economic condition of Germany and not its military efficiency, that will compel the cessation of hostilities.

### Before the War.

Previous to the war German agriculture was producing about 80 per cent of the food consumed by the population, and the deficiency was supplied by imported foodstuffs. In 1912 the importation of salted herings amounted to 1,304,953 tons, of which Great Britain supplied 633,871 tons; of the 8,606,622 geese imported, Russia supplied 7,433,484; of the 164,753 tons of eggs imported, Russia supplied 61,153 tons, and of the potatoes consumed in the empire 822,310 tons were imported. Hundreds of thousands of metric tons of meats and animal fats were imported into Germany before the war, and, although the importation of foods has not been wholly prevented by the blockade of the allies, it is estimated that these importations do not amount to one-tenth of their volume before the war.

### Why Crops Are Failures.

German agriculture has achieved marvelous results by intensive cultivation; but, in the opinion of Prof. Marsh, all the skill and science of the German farmer will not avail against the loss of the manures which have been absolutely essential to the fertility of German soil. These manures were imported from all parts of the world, and amounted in 1912 (in actual and potential manures), to 10,206,523 metric tons, and the cutting off of this supply has reduced "by at least one-third, if not one-half, the quantity of effective manure elements available for German husbandry." There was a very marked increase in the production of German acres so long as the soil could be crowded by the use of fertilizers, and since this supply has largely failed there has been a falling off in production.

### The Potato Crop Halved.

Prof. Marsh estimates that Germany's potato crop this year will be less than 30,000,000 tons, as compared with the normal crop of 50,000,000 tons, that there will be a reduction of one-third in the grain crops, a reduction of fully one-half in the production of milk, butter, and meat because of the lack of feeds and fodders for animals, and that "no population, can possibly live through from one crop to the next on 50 per cent of the amount of food it normally consumes." But Germany has a remarkable way of doing remarkable things. It would be surprising, however, if the fate of the empire should depend at last on the supply of fertilizers.

### The Record Corn Crop.

Fertilizers are necessary to intensive agriculture. This has been demonstrated in a very marked way by the boys' clubs in the United States and by progressive farmers all over the land. The largest crop of corn ever produced on an acre of ground was made by Zeke Drake, of South Carolina, twenty-five years ago—235 bushels and some quarts—for which he obtained the Orange Judd prize of \$1,000. This crop was made on land that without the most liberal use of high-grade fertilizers would not have produced one-tenth the crop. It is said that when the harvesting began the farmer could not see the land for the corn grown upon it. Many records have been made of over two hundred bushels of corn to the acre; but no farmer could have succeeded without abundant fertilizing materials. It may be that Prof. Marsh has touched Germany on its weakest spot.

### War Posters Moral Strength.

In his admirable address to the National Press Club Wednesday night giving a vivid account of his experience on the war-front in France, John Barrett, the executive officer of the Pan-American Union, described the effect of the war upon the patriotism and industrial efficiency of England and France, and the marvelous improvement in the moral strength of the nations at war. He did not see one able-bodied man in either England or France who did not wear a service uniform; he found the women doing the work of men, driving cars, working in the hotels, operating the machinery in all the factories with the utmost skill and with the result that the output of the factories had largely increased, serving in the hospitals, comforting the sick and soothing the dying, and intent only on doing the things that would most advance the glory and guard the safety of their country.

### Reversing the Process.

Instead of making brutes of the fighting men, as many of the pacifists have imagined as the result of war, fighting men have been made of brutes; and the same fighting men, except when engaged in the trenches or in the shock of battle, entertain for each other only the deepest respect and admiration. One of the stories told by Mr. Barrett was entirely new to his audience. He went to the camp of the German prisoners in England and found them most comfortably cared for and under the least possible restraint in their condition, governing themselves, in fact, and respected by their captors. The story was this: that every month the German officers detained in these camps were paid their regular salaries by the English authorities, to save or to spend as they pleased and without restraint. Even the pacifists could not do better than that. Human nature is very much the same whether it speaks German or French and has not changed very much since the confusion arose at the Tower of Babel.

THE COMMENTATOR.

## NEW YORK POLICE TO BE PUT ON DIET

Twelve Members of Force Will Try to Live on 25 Cents Each Daily.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Twenty-five cents a day a person is sufficient to live on, according to the belief of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York. To prove it he will begin next Monday, with the co-operation of the Life Extension Institute, a diet experiment with twelve New York recruits policemen.

These policemen will be placed on the 25 cents a day diet for three weeks. The squad will be divided into two sections, one section getting meat once a day and the other twice a day.

The cooking of the food will be in charge of Dr. Mary Rose, of the Teacher's College at Columbia University. The men will be weighed and receive daily physical examinations.

A kitchen will be installed near police headquarters, and all food to be used in the experiment will be purchased from nearby dealers.

The policemen will follow their daily routine, while the experiment is being carried out. They will report early every morning for police training school duties, which includes two and a half hours of exercise, and will go through other police routine until 5 p. m.

## LETTERS FROM READERS

Comment on Current Topics in Communications to the Editor.

### To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Constant complaints come to us from publications large and small about the unpropitious price of paper. Having timbered lands and knowing others similarly interested, we would like to learn why this advance—which benefits some middle medium and not the producer or consumer?

Too much we do know: that the landowner who grows the timber, gets nothing in return, as a rule. Because of meager prices paid for pulp-wood, the average farmer, hard pressed, tries to get cash returns by literally skinning his woodlands of all available material.

At present prices he cannot afford to work up any but good size cuts, consequently the land is left so cluttered with logs and brush that grass sprouts, neither can young growths find room to develop their possibilities.

Such methods are not only enormously wasteful as to logs, etc., which might be profitably worked up, but all too often comes the destruction of young timber and humus in soil by forest fires.

Nor is this by any means all, for after the hard work, farmers do not get enough to pay for working up, but all too often comes the destruction of young timber and humus in soil by forest fires.

Is it wise or right for the farmer and the land thus to be robbed? Should not at least enough come back to enable some farming and stock raising to be done? Otherwise what hope is there that the land become productive—yielding the things for which come the cry and demand from city and town? Something is wrong, and the sooner it is realized the better for all concerned.

We used to be able to get an experienced old colored man and his boys to cut and skin pulp-wood, but finding that they could hardly make money enough to buy bread and meat, these efficient, willing, happy workers were forced to go to the city—where they now perform petty service as "house boys" for my lord and lady of leisure.

This is not an isolated case. The country is constantly being drained of needed help, while dwellers of modern Sodoms depend more and more on the conveniences and luxuries of life.

Higher priced large papers and magazines continue to come into such numbers while the farmer who furnishes the material for the paper, has his small farm publication dwindle and dwindle in size, until it is but a shadow of its former self. And why? Unless a better adjustment is soon made, perhaps, it will be more fully explained.

In view of England's disposition to keep us from using her raw materials (which means annually from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of pulp-wood, which means not always available) would it not be good business for big pulp mills to have a care for the home grown supply?

An increase of 100 per cent in price (on cars where grown) is fully justified by present paper market. If this were divided equitably among landowner, cutter, and local dealer, it would enable them to use up lands, etc., much closer, leave the forests clean, and encourage future production.

M. J. B. DEAK, Clifton Station, Va.

January 3.

**Suggests Rebate For Persons Who Carry On Purchases Home.**

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Some days since the public press stated that a careful statistical inquiry into the cost of delivery of various kinds of merchandise in Washington had determined that such cost is approximately 8 per cent of the cost of the merchandise itself.

It has occurred to the writer that this fact might form the basis for a very material reduction in the cost of living. Many persons prefer to make their own deliveries, that is: to carry home their purchases, and many more would do so if a saving were thereby effected. The cost of delivery is almost all a clear waste.

Let the merchants adopt the practice of making a rebate of substantially the cost of delivery as above ascertained, to those customers who carry their purchases away or who make delivery for themselves.

Let the merchants adopt the practice of giving the rebate on all purchases at the time, but sales slips could be given and the allowance made in cash or merchandise when the aggregate of these sales slips reaches the sum of \$25.

A clearing house could be established by which a merchant in one line of business would redeem the sales slips of another merchant in the same line or a different line. In this way the cost of delivery would be saved by the consumer if he so desired and would be an asset almost as liquid as cash itself.

W. E. H. January 4, 1917.

## CODE TELEGRAMS LEAD TO DIVORCE

Husband Finds "Key" to Mysterious Messages and "Tips Off" Judge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—When Harry J. Sweet, Jr., real estate broker, intercepted telegrams to his wife reading "Kangaroo rabbit showers bowling salt" and, according to his testimony, caught his wife answering the mysterious sender with "Paradise tennis violet," he was mystified. Then he discovered the key. Today he appeared before Judge Thomson and was granted a divorce.

Sweet told the judge that his wife had given him a score of messages and their code words so that he might blackmail the sender. The telegrams were sent to Mrs. Sweet under assumed names, and were signed "El-lott, Houston, Texas." Part of the code words and their meaning, as explained by Sweet in the hearing, are:

Kangaroo—"I love you better than all else."

Rabbit—"I am lonesome, longing for you."

Showers—"If you were but here I would be happy."

Bowling—"I want to be your sweetheart forever."

Salt—"There isn't another girl like you on earth."

Paradise—"Have met my Waterloo at last, and am 'His' now."

Tennis—"I am miserable and unhappy."

Violet—"After all you are the best one."

**PLEA FOR EX-SLAVES**

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew Asks Aid for Old Colored People.

The Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, colored, has issued an appeal to the citizens of Washington to contribute a pair of coal, a pound of sugar, old clothes, or other such things for distribution at a revival Sunday in his church, N street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest.

The contributions, it has been stated, will be given to the old "ex-slaves" who have appealed to the pastor for aid.

It is said there are many cases of real want among the colored in Washington.

## WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

**Today.**

Lecture, "Campaigning with the Italian Army in the Alps," Will Irwin, before National Geographic Society, West Mainline Temple, 4:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Meeting, Brightwood Citizens' Association, Brightwood Public School, 8 p. m.

Meeting, West Virginia Society, white parlors, Ebbitt, 8 p. m.

Lecture, "Law of Love, Marriage and Business," Miss Louise Cuts Powell, Hotel Portland, 8 p. m.

Meeting, board of governors of the Retail Merchants' Association, in board rooms, 1 p. m.

"Tragedy of Nan," by Drama League Players, Wilson Normal School, 8:15 p. m.

Installation of officers, William B. Channing Camp, No. 8, Sons of Veterans, 8 p. m.

Cushing Camp Auxiliary, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

Business meeting, Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Suffrage Conference, at home of Mrs. W. N. Stoner, 1227 Rhode Island avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Discussion, "What Have We Accomplished in Saving?" Housekeepers' Alliance, in connection with the School of American Preparedness, Theodore Bailey Myers Mason House, 206 Twentieth street northwest, 7:30 p. m.

"Twelfth Night" dance, Washington Camp, No. 36, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Raleigh, 8 p. m.

Installation of officers with "Inaugural night" program, National Press Club, 8 p. m.

Annual parish reception, Epiphany Church, parish hall, 8 p. m.

Conference of National Popular Government League, New Ebbitt, 10 p. m.

Annual dance, National High School Alumni Association, Hotel Lafayette, 8 p. m.

Prayer week services under auspices of the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, with Mrs. Mary E. Morley and Mrs. Ellis Leason on the program, St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Eleventh and H streets northwest, 11 a. m.

Committee meeting, Retail Merchants' Association, for sale section, 12 m.; furniture section, 1 p. m., and furriers' section, 2 p. m., in headquarters.

Boys' Arch Chapters—Grand Chapter, School of Instruction.

Knights Templar—Columbia, No. 2, Red Cross.

Eastern Star Chapters—Martha, No. 4; Ancestress, No. 29; East Gate, No. 21.

Knights of Pythias—Syracusan, No. 16, installation and page rank.

Pythian Sisters—Rathbone Temple, No. 1, installation.

Old Fellows—Central, No. 1, and Metropolitan, No. 1, joint installation of officers by S. G. P. F. Phoenix, No. 2, in installation.

Encorements—Magenau, No. 4, installation.

Rebels Lodge—Miriam, No. 4, business.

Red Men—Seneca, No. 11, installation and social meeting.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, No. 14, installation and reports.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, No. 1, installation and social meeting.

**Amusements.**

National—"Turn to the Right," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—Amateur, 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Relations of Philosophy to the Gods," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Kelley's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

"At Home," Congressional Union, 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—Burlesque, 2 and 8 p. m.

Gaiety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Levi's—Columbia—Motion pictures, 8:30-10 p. m.

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**Tomorrow.**

Lecture, "The Psychology of Color, Its Effect on the Mind, Body and Finances," Miss Louise Cuts Powell, Hotel Portland, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Suffrage Conference, at home of Mrs. W. N. Stoner, 1227 Rhode Island avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Address, "Government Mediation in Railway Labor Disputes," Judge Martin E. Knapp, before Federal Schoolmen's Club, Hotel Continental, 8 p. m.

Address, "Prison Reform," W. H. Whitaker, before Federation of Citizens' Associations, board room, District Building, 8 p. m.

Discussion, "The Relations of Philosophy to Mathematical Science," Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, 4:45 p. m.

"At Home," Congressional Union, 8:15 p. m.

Woman Suffrage, Cameron House, Lafayette square, 4 to 6 p. m.

Lecture, "Shakespeare, the Man," Justice W. H. Shakespeare, before Washington branch of the Shakespeare Society of America, Cairo, 8:15 p. m.

Address, "Radio Telegraphy," Lieut. Reed Farwell, U. S. N., at New League House, 1606 Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Committee meeting, Retail Merchants' Association, for sale section, 12 m. and ice section, 2 p. m., in headquarters.

Old Fellows—Encampments, Canton Washington, No. 1, business.

National Union—Government Printing Office Council.

## Don Marquis' Column

Dr. Hamman was, we read in a Berlin dispatch, sent January 1 Director of Intelligence Department of the German Foreign Office. On January 1 something must have happened to the good doctor, for perhaps they found an egg in Germany and served 'em both to the Kaiser.

**The American Volunteer With the Allies.**

Crusaders glorious,  
Open your ranks for me!  
Belgian and Briton, Frank and Russ,  
I come to fight with ye!

With ye I choose my ground,  
And there shall battle breath,  
And share the risks of every round  
Of danger and of death!

The self-denying will  
Must not be yours alone:  
My task I must fulfill,  
Or for your debt atone!

What worth the life I live  
Safe in secluded ease?  
I rise! A life to give  
Across the seas!

Then, brothers, let me fall  
Upon the field with ye—  
Ye shall not bear it all  
To keep me free!

—Arthur Dougherty Reed.

A testimonial letter to a certain manufacturing company reads:

WOODFORDS, Me., Dec. 11, 1914.  
Contoocook Mills Corporation:  
My husband has been wearing your "Contoocook Honest underwear" for the last sixteen years. He is a boiler maker over at the M. C. R. shops, Thompson Point. We find them the best there is in the underwear. Yours truly,  
MRS. SIDNEY THORNE.

H. C. M., who sends us the clipping, suggests that it is about time this gentleman . . . that it is about time that . . . really, how shall we phrase H. C. M.'s suggestion? H. C. M. thinks that . . . well, sixteen years have gone by and this boiler maker still . . . well, anyhow, a New Year is here. H. C. M. innovates in order . . . H. C. M. says that he, himself, clothes himself in fresh garments, from the skin out, and wears frequently than once in sixteen years . . .

Every time Germany conquers another stretch of territory it means some millions more for the Germans to feed . . . themselves.

**It Was Christmas On the Isthmus.**  
It was Christmas on the Isthmus. Said the stranger with strabismus. —(William Rose Benet.)

As he deftly changed the angle of his left hand eye:  
He was Coptic and his optic  
Had a sandy look hydroptic.  
Oh perhaps his thirsty glances were  
A-roving after rye. —(D. M.)

He was happy, was this chap,  
Tho his attitude was scrappy.  
Thinking on that Isthmus Christmas  
Of the days gone by.

Always cheerful, always bright  
And emotionally berstful  
As the fire of hope gleamed bright in  
His strabismic eye.

"This here Christmas on the Isthmus."  
Said the stranger with strabismus.  
Then he paused and cocked his ear  
With the alertness of a hound: